

stripe along the middle carina. Front tibiæ with both the lower carinæ spinose, and a spine on the upper carina beyond the middle. Middle and hind femora strongly spined on the outer carinæ; the tibiæ with the upper and the two lower carinæ all spinose. Under surface of body white; ovipositor with the valves broad, and black towards the extremities, which are obtusely pointed.

Length from tip of head to end of tegmina 85 mm.; breadth of tegmina 22 mm.; length of antennæ 125 mm.

IX.—*Some new Curculioninæ from Central and South America.* By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

SINCE the publication of the Appendix to the Curculioninæ in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' [Coleopt. iv. pt. 7, pp. 178-212 (Oct. 1910)] a few additional forms have been found amongst the stores at the British Museum, and as there are two fine new Zygopids amongst these insects, it is advisable to describe them at once, before the collection of this subfamily is presented to the Museum by Dr. F. D. Godman. The Zygopids are particularly interesting, as they prove to be common to Costa Rica and Ecuador.

HYLOBIINA.

Hilipus carinicollis, sp. n.

♀. Rather short, broad, piceous, the depressions of the surface somewhat sparsely clothed with very small, hair-like, ochreous scales, the prothorax with a transverse patch of broader, similarly-coloured scales on each side in front, a larger patch on the anterior part of the flanks beneath, and a few white scales at the base near the hind angles, the elytra also with several small widely scattered intermixed patches of rather broad white scales, these being clustered into an irregular transverse fascia at one-third from the apex, the scutellum albo-squamose. Head densely punctate, foveate between the somewhat narrowly separated eyes; rostrum very feebly curved, moderately stout, a little longer than the head and rostrum, sparsely punctate, smooth along the median line to near the tip. Prothorax strongly transverse, slightly rounded at the sides, and abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; sharply carinate and coarsely granulate. Elytra moderately long, broad, punctate-striate, the

dorsal interstices raised and each with a series of small, smooth, shining tubercles extending down their entire length.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. W. COAST OF AMERICA, ?Panama (*Kellett and Wood*).

This insect was received by the British Museum in 1850, but not incorporated in their general collection. It was doubtless obtained at Panama, the type of *Metamasius dimidiatipennis* (Jekel), a species known to occur there, bearing a similar locality-label. *H. carinicornis* may be readily identified by its extremely short, sharply carinate, granulate prothorax, and the coarsely seriato-granulate, irregularly albo-fasciate elytra. It approaches the Mexican *H. crux-alba*.

ANCHONINA.

Anchonus sphericus, sp. n.

Oblong, convex, opaque, black, the antennæ piceous or obscure ferruginous, the surface more or less coated with a dark brown exudation, amidst which patches of very minute adpressed scales are visible; the legs sparsely setulose. Rostrum curved, stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, not constricted at the base, coarsely and closely seriato-punctate to the tip. Eyes small, depressed, transverse. Antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the eighth joint of the funiculus large, a little broader than long, nearly as wide as the base of the club. Prothorax slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; rather sparsely punctate, the punctures small and each placed in a shallow, rather large fovea, the interspaces with a few minute, shining, widely scattered, transverse or rounded granules. Elytra oval, convex, at the middle much wider than the prothorax; with rows of scattered punctures, which are each placed in a large shallow fovea, the interstices with numerous, more or less distinct, rounded, feeble, tuberculiform prominences and a few minute shining granules similar to those on the prothorax, 3, 5, and 7 angularly raised or tuberculiform at the base. Ventral segments 1 and 2 on the same level, the suture between them sinuous and shallow.

Length 9-10, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Choutales (*coll. Fry*); COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*).

Two examples, the one from Colombia (taken as the type)

with the elytra more distinctly tuberculate, and the prothorax more uneven, than the insect in the Fry collection, the Nicaraguan locality for which seems to require confirmation. The prominences on the elytra are equal in size and less conspicuous than in the nearest allied Central-American forms, from most of which the present species also differs in its large size and in the trinodose basal margin of the elytra. The Colombian specimen is labelled with the MS. name *A. sphaericus*, Buq., in the British Museum.

Anchonus rufipes, sp. n.

Oblong, convex, opaque, black, the antennæ and legs ferruginous, the surface more or less coated with a brownish exudation and also set with very minute, short, scattered setæ. Rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate to the tip, not constricted at the base. Eyes depressed, transverse. Antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the eighth joint of the funiculus transverse. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted in front; densely foveolopunctate, the narrow interspaces here and there obliquely raised or granulate. Elytra oval, at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax, moderately produced at the apex; with rows of closely placed rather fine punctures, the interstices subcostate, the ridges broken up into small tubercles on the apical half, and with a few widely scattered, minute, shining granules. Beneath coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate in their median third.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Dupont*).

One specimen, contained in the Bowring collection, purchased in 1863, and incorrectly labelled *A. elongatus*, Sch., in the British Museum. This species is abundantly distinct from any of the *Anchoni* described or enumerated in the 'Biologia.' The ridges on the elytra, except towards the apex, are less interrupted than in most of the Mexican forms, the insect in this respect approaching *A. panamensis*; the tubercles, too, on the apical declivity are small. Compared with *A. elongatus* (the type of which I have seen), the present species is less elongate and has a shorter prothorax, with the sides strongly rounded, and the seriate punctures on the elytra are small and closely placed.

ZYGOPINA.

Cratosomus sextuberculatus, sp. n.

Elongate-rhomboidal, broad, black, the elytra and under surface with a faint æneous, green, or bluish lustre; the prothorax with a large, transverse, anteriorly rounded patch on each side at the base, and the elytra with the base and a transverse postmedian fascia (becoming narrower inwards and not reaching the suture), finely fulvo- or cinereo-pubescent. Head closely, minutely punctate; eyes very large, narrowly separated in ♂, a little more distant in ♀; rostrum curved, very stout, moderately long, finely punctured, smooth at the tip. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front, opaque, closely, minutely punctate, and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra broad, triangular; coarsely foveato-striate, the foveæ decreasing in size towards the apex; the interstices convex to about the middle, 3 with a very large rounded tubercle a little below, and 7 and 9 each with a slightly smaller tubercle at the base, that on 9 projecting laterally; the apices each armed with a long, stout, oblique, spiniform tooth. Pygidium broadly exposed beneath in ♂, narrowly so in ♀. Femora sharply unidentate.

♂. The median portion of the metasternum and of the first two ventral segments densely clothed laterally with long, erect, reddish-brown hairs, the lower surface of the intermediate and posterior femora also densely clothed with similarly coloured hairs.

Length 25-28, breadth $12\frac{1}{8}$ -13 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Tucurrique, 800 metres (*Pittier*: ♀); ECUADOR, Cachabé (*Rosenberg*: ♂).

Two males, found in Nov. 1896, in the "tierra caliente" of Ecuador, and one female, received from Mr. Pittier, in 1897, from Costa Rica. Very similar to *C. hoplites*, Perty (= *lacrimans*, Gyll.), but with the elytra tri-tuberculate at the base and conspicuously fasciate beyond the middle, the metasternum and first two ventral segments clothed with long reddish-brown hairs down their median third in the male, the intermediate and posterior femora also pilose beneath in this sex. *C. subtuberculatus* should follow *C. spicatus* in the arrangement of the Central-American forms.

Cratosomus biannulatus, sp. n.

Subcuneiform, rather narrow, black; the prothorax and elytra with a very large, common, oval annulus (extending

from the middle of the former to the middle of the latter), the elytra with a common, rounded, smaller annulus on the apical declivity, the prothorax with an oblique stripe on each side anteriorly (as seen from above) and the whole of the flanks (a large spot in the middle excepted), the head around the eyes, and the base of the rostrum, thickly clothed with minute, fulvous or brownish-cinereous, hair-like scales, the under surface and legs sparsely set with slightly longer similarly-coloured scales. Head densely punctate; eyes very large, well separated in both sexes; rostrum very stout, curved, moderately long, finely punctured, smooth at the tip. Prothorax a little broader than long, gradually narrowing from the base, opaque, closely, minutely punctate, and sometimes obsoletely carinate towards the apex. Scutellum oblong, sulcate. Elytra cuneiform, foveato-striate, the foveae decreasing in size towards the apex; the interstices convex, 1-4 for about two-thirds of their length set with scattered, small, smooth tubercles and then becoming flat on the apical declivity; the annulate portions of the surface depressed, the humeri rounded. Femora sharply unidentate. Pygidium broadly exposed beneath in ♂, very narrowly so in ♀.

Length 19-20, breadth $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Mus. Dresden*); ECUADOR, San Javier and Lita (*coll. Fry, in Mus. Brit.*).

Described from four specimens from Ecuador. Dr. Heller, of the Dresden Museum, has also sent me an example of the same species, labelled as from Costa Rica, for determination, the habitat of which seemed to me to be doubtful at the time, and the insect was therefore omitted from the enumeration of the Central-American *Cratosomini*. There is, however, no reason to think that a mistake had been made in labelling, *C. sextuberculatus* having a similar geographical distribution. *C. biannulatus* should follow *C. aspersus* in the arrangement of the Central-American forms.

X.—*New Species of Diptera in the Collection of the British Museum.* By GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, B.A.

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PART III.

IN the present paper are contained descriptions of some new species of the family Vespidae from various localities.

The occurrence of two species of *Parapolybia* in the